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TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR; OR ONE DOLLAR for the first regular session of Congress; and FIFTY CENTS for the final session of each Congress; and the same for each Extra Session—payable in all cases in advance.

The facility with which the official paper changes its position or evades a responsibility makes it difficult to deal with it. This may be a faculty very convenient for an organ which has to sustain the inconsistent elements of which our Administration is composed, but it embarrasses those who seek in its columns for the policy of the Government. Thus, the *Union* of Monday last copied an extract of a letter from Adjutant FOSBETH, of the Georgia Regiment, at Matamoros, giving the particulars of an interview with General TAYLOR, and the plans and expectations of the latter, as detailed by him in conversation; and so interesting did the *Union* consider this letter of the Adjutant, that, after commenting it to the attention of its readers, it on the next day republished the extract, with an additional portion of the letter, for which it had not room the day before. Well; here, in our simplicity we thought, was authority on which we might rely; so we inserted the letter ourselves, as a clue by which our readers might obtain some insight into the state of things on the Rio Grande, and added a few remarks by way of elucidation of other questions to which the letter applied. Here, indeed, we thought we had the organ for once; two publications surely bespoke undeniable approval; but, presto! like a duck that dives from your shot, and anon comes up in another place a long way off, the *Union* of Saturday night turns round and gravely denies any "endorsement" of the letter by its commendation and double publication of it, and even endeavors to disparage it, as "a letter from Matamoros which has been extensively published in the papers hostile to the Administration;" yet none of them that we know of published it more than once; and if there was hostility in giving it one publication, we presume there was more hostility in giving it two. The *Union* merely gave the letter, it says, "as an item of news." Well, it was an item of news that we gave it; and we relied on it because we found it accredited by the official paper, even with the unusual emphasis of a duplicate insertion. We suppose that, by and by, the *Union* will countenance no "news" which the hostile press deems worthy of attention.

DEMOCRATIC HARMONIES.

All truth being eternal and invariable, all truth is necessarily in concord with itself. Hence Democracy, which is the highest form of all human truth, must needs be the most perfect of all harmonies, never jarring. In a word, as some sweet musician hath said, doubtless in praise of Democracy,

"This harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This universal frame began."
That is, the frame of Democracy; a frame mysteriously knit together, as the most learned professor of the times hath explained, by a single law—"the cohesive power of public plunder."

Democracy, then, being truth the most immutable and harmonious, we were, of course, greatly amazed when, a little while since, forgetting all their Oregon and Tariff and Harbor bill concurds, the Democracy,

"Like sweet bells harsh and jangling out of tune," fell to vilifying each other about the late dismissal of three-months volunteers by the War Department. We had expected, in our simplicity, a full peal of counterpoint on the occasion, such as Handel himself would have been lost in wonderment at, and that, on the signal flourish of the first-fiddler's bow here, a deafening concert of praise would have burst from the whole Democratic orchestra:

Let the deep-toned "organ" blow
To the full-voiced choir below.
Judge, then, gentle reader, what was the astonishment with which we found that the "full-voiced choir below" in Louisiana were doing just what the deep-toned organ up here was blessing!

Under the very natural amazement, we penned a paragraph not pleasing, it seems, to some of this melodious company: for, behold! one of them hath writ us a letter, and (further to punish us) sent us a pamphlet to read, no less than twenty-four pages! a document drawn (it appears) chiefly from the columns of the "Union," and charged to the muzzle, of course, with volleys of those death-dealing arguments with which the great official battery always double-shots its guns.

Now, our subscription-list being moderate, we will not desolate it, and make an end of a large part of our readers, by dealing out upon them these fatal columns of the *Union*. We will rather suggest that the War Office shall send a load of them to General Taylor, as a new instrument of terror and destruction, a sort of ammunition which, hurled at the Mexican lines, will be sure to put to flight every soul they hit—that is, who reads them. The letter, however, we may venture, as less fatal, to give, tempted as we are by the unexpected honor of a genuine, unadulterated Democratic correspondence. It is as follows:

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

TAUNSBURY, AUGUST 28, 1846.
GENTLEMEN: In your paper of this morning is given a paragraph from the *New Orleans Intelligencer*, which you introduce with these remarks, viz:

"The *New Orleans Intelligencer*, the leading Locofoco paper of the South, after noticing in severe terms the dismissal of the Louisiana volunteers, falls most mercilessly upon the Secretary of War. It is not for us to deny the justice of the Jeffersonian indignation at the sudden dismissing of the volunteers in question, nor is it any part of our business to defend the Secretary or the Administration from the assaults of their own partisans; but we must say that we think it hardly fair to make a scape-goat of the unfortunate Secretary for an odious transaction, in which he was, we presume, the mere organ of the Government." The plain inference then, is, that the "unfortunate Secretary" is so far relieved from the "odious transaction," in proportion only to the probability that the "odious transaction" was only participated in by him as the "mere organ of the Government," leaving at least the "Government" culpable of the "odious transaction." The undersigned, having less sympathy for the "unfortunate Secretary," and believing fully that he has not been, on this occasion at least, the "scapegoat," and, moreover, believing the interpretation of the law in the case, and the consequent acts of the Government therein, through his Department, to have been entirely his own, thinks it "hardly fair" to abandon the subject without some further investigation; for, although it may not be "part of your business to defend the Secretary of

the Administration," it would be "hardly fair" to refuse an examination of at least your charge of "odious." With this view the accompanying sheets are sent to you, showing the correspondence in the matter; containing as well the opinion of General Scott and Taylor as of "the unfortunate Secretary," with a request that, if you can explain in what manner the "Louisiana volunteers" could have been kept in service, otherwise than as three-months men, or twelve-months men, or by what hocus pocus these troops could have been paid by the United States, otherwise than as for service under the one or the other term—you may, in that "firmness" you seem to invoke, do so.

Now, is it not strange how, entirely passing over all the invectives and ferocities of the *Jeffersonian*, our correspondent falls upon us for our very impartiality in this fraternal strife? Did we not in effect say—only that we said it in English—*non nostrum tantas componere lites*? Was it for us to sit upon the shoulders of Locofoco frays? Could we suppose they would accept us as their arbiters?

Suppose we had taken the Secretary's side? Why, as disbanding enthusiastic troops, the first in the field, and therefore probably the best trained of our volunteers, is surely a step fitter to help Mexico than the United States, what had we to expect, if we applauded it, but to be denounced by the *Union* as disloyal and Mexican? Have not we had a taste of that sort of honest dealing? For standing by just what the President has finally done in the Oregon question, has it not stigmatized, and does it not continue to stigmatize us, as preferring the British interests and claims to our own? Yea, the President has covered himself with glory, by the settlement, sings his organ; but the *Intelligencer*, it swears, is traitorous, because it advocated in advance what he concluded! No, no; we interpose in no such quarrels. And as to the *Jeffersonian*, or those who answer it, we have only to say, Let them fight their own battles!

As to the "odious transaction," the phrase seems ungrateful to our correspondent's taste; but what then? Is it not odious to Louisiana and Alabama? So of the Secretary's being made a "scapegoat." Surely our correspondent's democracy must be of rather recent origin, if he does not understand the great democratic-Jacksonian doctrine to be that a Cabinet is, like the old French Republic, "one and indivisible;" the Secretaries are all "my Secretaries," and all opinion "a unit" among them; or else they must walk off. By the by, of the present Ministry, the unity is a little remarkable. But let that pass.

But we called the Secretary "unfortunate!" Now, really, is he not so who incurs wrath and condemnation at the hands of the Democracy? Our correspondent is compelled to defend him: is not that being unfortunate? Nay, as to this very dismissal of troops, is not the Secretary to be accounted rather unhappy, when it is considered that he has now dismissed, as illegally called out and unfit, from the short term for which they could be employed, to be taken into Mexico, those very troops for objecting to which this Administration quarrelled with General Scott and disgraced him, as far as it could?

This last remark will, we hope, afford a satisfactory answer to the question with which "Louisiana's" letter closes.

THE GOVERNMENT PLANS.

The generally well-informed correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* furnishes, in the annexed letter, an insight into the plans—if plans they can be called—of the Administration touching our relations with Mexico. If we are to regard this statement as correct—and we presume it to be substantially so—one thing at least seems to be clear, and that is, that in regard to this war with Mexico, which our Rulers so unnecessarily brought upon the country, they find it not quite so easy a morning's work as they expected, and therefore are pretty much at a loss what course to adopt:

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 27, 1846.
I learn that a Cabinet council was held yesterday on the subject of our relations with Mexico, and especially in reference to the recent demonstrations of the Santa Anna party; and that it was determined to take no further steps, diplomatic or belligerent, in regard to Mexico, until the result of the revolution should be known.

The fleets are to remain inactive, and Gen. Taylor is to continue to menace an invasion, until the new Santa Anna government shall be established.

If diplomacy should then fail, the war is to be commenced in earnest.

Persons unconnected with the navy, but who are acquainted with the topography and hydrography of the Mexican coast, are to be employed, and have already been consulted in reference to some more efficient naval operations.

Some have imagined that the Government is in a league with Santa Anna; that he, in fact, goes to Mexico as an agent or ally of the United States, to conquer or buy a peace, at a cheaper rate than we are likely to obtain it ourselves. I discredited this entirely. The *Union* has repeatedly denied that this Government was connected with any Mexican faction; and I do not see how, with any propriety, it could be so connected.

It is by no means certain that Santa Anna's faction, if successful, will be disposed to put an end to the war upon any terms more favorable to us than we could obtain from the existing Government. On the contrary, it might and probably would enable Mexico to sustain the war with greater resolution and increased resources.

VERMONT ELECTION.—To-day the first of the autumnal elections in New England takes place in Vermont. The Whig nominations are the following: For Governor, HORACE EATON; for Lieutenant Governor, LEONARD SARGENT; for Treasurer, ELISHA P. JEWETT; for Representatives in Congress, WM. HENRY, JACOB COLLAMER, GEORGE P. MARSH, and GEORGE B. CHANDLER.

We regret to learn by the South Carolina papers that Mr. McDUFFIE's health has declined so materially since his return home as to render the resignation of his seat in the Senate unavoidable.

THE RETURNED VOLUNTEERS.—There has been gross mismanagement, or something worse, in supplying the volunteers with clothing. The complaint among these brave men is deep, universal, and heartrending. We have heard it in quartered quarters, from men in whose judgment and discretion full reliance can be placed. This morning an officer of Col. Featherston's regiment informed us that his company was charged forty dollars for articles of clothing, which he ascertained, by inquiry at the clothing stores, could be purchased by retail at eleven—by which means the men, so far from receiving any pay, were actually brought in debt! The same officer also informed us that the clothing was of the most worthless kind—the socks, for instance, by one day's wear, went to pieces and became of no use—the same of the other garments furnished to the men. This is a matter that ought to be looked into.—*New Orleans Courier*, August 20.

MOVEMENTS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

The leader of the *Union* of Saturday night, in reply to our article of Saturday under the head of "The first of September," received from us yesterday a brief reply on a single point, the Georgia Adjutant's letter. The article of the *Union*, however, contained matter of graver character, on the state of the war in the South, which, being ingenious as well as disingenuous, requires a more careful examination and a reference to dates and recorded facts to expose its inaccuracies.

In our article of Saturday last we showed, for the second or third time, that all of Gen. Scott's calculations on the time for the advance of our army, "much beyond the Rio Grande," had been, or soon would be, fully verified. It was not for the sake of controversy with the official paper that we resorted to the subject of General Scott's opinions in relation to the Mexican war; nor do we covet controversy in regard to any officer's personal or professional concerns; but our sense of justice to one to whom his country owes so much forbids our suffering the ingenious perversions of the official paper in regard to him to pass uncontradicted.

The *Union* now says: "We do not deem it necessary to discuss the correspondence which took place between Gen. Scott and the War Department;" the same which it originally published in such hot haste, with a long editorial, in order to pre-occupy and poison the public mind against the man whom it was then the purpose to crush and to disgrace. The then cry was, with the War Department and the organ: "The ardor of the volunteers has been greater, and the military arrangements of the State authorities more active, than he (Gen. S.) had calculated."

What were his calculations? Gen. S. had said (May 21): "Without a shadow of doubt about the patriotism or zeal of the citizens specially called upon" to volunteer, and (May 25) "no matter how great the zeal and energy of the State authorities and of the volunteers themselves, the whole" (say 22,000) nor the greater part of the twelve-month volunteers (horse and foot) cannot be brought to the Rio Grande before the first week in August, if so soon," on account of the difficulties in organizing the corps, the rainy season, and the distances to be overcome. Well; instead of leaving their States towards the end of June, as he had calculated, most of the regiments, as we have seen by the newspapers, did not get off until late in July.

In reference to the time of reaching the Rio Grande, the *Union* now says (August 29): "The fact turns out somewhat otherwise. The first of September has not come yet. Our army has been assembled in large force on the Rio Grande for a month. [Why, then, does not Gen. Taylor advance?] We have obtained, and now hold possession of a large part of Tamaulipas, [that is, the Executive's Texas, as far east as the Nueces.] We are masters of the Rio Grande for two hundred miles," &c.

Now how does all this, or any part of it, "turn out somewhat" different from Gen. Scott's calculations? He supposed (May 21) that before advancing "much beyond the Rio Grande," it would be desirable, in order to secure that base of operations, to take the posts on the other or right bank of that river, and, accordingly, Matamoros, Reynosa, Camargo, and Mier have been occupied without the least resistance.

"Our army has been assembled in large force on the Rio Grande for a month," says the *Union*; and yet it does not advance beyond that river! Why? Because the horse regiments from Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas, are yet, probably, more than a month behind; and Gen. S. said, in the same letter: "But if horse be a necessary element to success, [and two-thirds, if not three-fourths of the Mexican army are understood to be in the saddle], what utility would there be in forcing the foot much ahead of the horse?"

But, forced ahead of the horse as the foot have been, we have seen, by the newspapers, that two or three regiments of infantry—those destined against Chihuahua—were detained, early this month and indefinitely, by mud and storms of rain, near Matamoros, waiting for dry weather to enable them to advance via San Antonio to the crossing point on the Rio Grande—a march of 400 miles. Can one column, from Camargo, advance into Mexico with safety, before the other via the Presidio del Norte is ready to cross and to attack Chihuahua? Gen. SCOTT, in the correspondence, recommended that all the forces should reach the river and pass into the interior of Mexico about the same time; to prevent (we suppose) the enemy from doubling his forces upon some one of our columns.

In the act of writing, a letter is received from Point Isabel, dated the 7th instant, more pertinent and conclusive than anything we might give of our own. We add an extract:

"The army is making the utmost exertions towards an early advance from Camargo upon Monterey; but we may be delayed by continued storms of rain, which are said to be worse from the middle to the end of this month. The volunteer horse from Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky, it is ascertained, cannot be up before some time in October. Gen. T. will need a large mounted force to protect his front and flanks, and to prevent the Mexican cavalry from riding down or over our volunteer foot, which have not learned how to form squares. Fortunately, among the three-months men he has two regiments of Texas horse, not discharged with the other corps (foot) for short terms. These, with the aid of Governor Henderson, their commander, General Taylor hopes to engage for another term of three months, and with them, in addition to our regular cavalry, (about 300), to reach Monterey."

The accidental resource of the two horse regiments from Texas, if they can be legally engaged for a second three months, may enable Gen. Taylor to make a forward movement into Mexico some time in September. Those regiments do not seem to have been called for by the President, and did not enter into the calculations of the War Department or of General Scott in the published correspondence between them.

LATE FROM THE ARMY.

The *New Orleans papers* furnish accounts from Point Isabel of the 17th ultimo, and from Camargo of the 13th. The letter which we copy below affords a condensed view of the most interesting and latest movements of the troops. We see little else of consequence in the papers.

According to the *New Orleans Bee*, "as much uncertainty seems to prevail as ever in regard to the movements and intentions of the army. Gen. TAYLOR, it is said, affects no mystery in regard to his designs, but limits his givings out to the declaration that he will follow whatever instructions he may receive from Washington. His present orders are that he will make his headquarters at Camargo, and he will not move upon Monterey without instructions to do so."

The Matamoros "Flag" says that much sickness prevails amongst the troops at Burita and Brasos Island, and that a number of cases have proved fatal.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COMMERCIAL TIMES.

MATAMOROS, AUGUST 14, 1846.

The army on this frontier is now so much dispersed in different encampments, or en route to the posts above here, that it is somewhat difficult to fix their whereabouts—if such a word is allowable. Two of the Illinois regiments were still at the Brasos Island on the 10th instant. The Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and some portion of the Tennessee, Ohio, and Indiana volunteers are straggling along the river below here, but nearly all under orders to move as soon as transportation can be furnished. The third Ohio regiment is encamped on the east side of the river, nearly opposite this place. Col. JOHNSON'S Texas rifle regiment has gone to Camargo, as has the mounted rifle regiment of Col. Woods, from the same State, besides nearly all the regular troops, and many volunteer corps from other States.

Brigadier General QUINN left last night or early this morning to go above, where he expects to be assigned to the command of the Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi regiments. Brigadier General HANNA, with one regiment from Ohio, one from Kentucky, and the Baltimore and Washington battalions, reached here this morning, going to Camargo, where the headquarters of Gen. TAYLOR now are, and where the army is concentrating as rapidly as possible. The 2d dragoon, now commanded by Capt. MAY and the light artillery of Lieut. RIDGELY leave to-morrow, to escort a train of wagons. In the course of fifteen days the largest army ever assembled at one point since the time of our Revolution in the service of the United States will be at Camargo. We shall all, regulars and irregulars, be there, and then see what is to follow.

I have endeavored to ascertain the actual force in this quarter, and the best information to be had makes it over eighteen thousand men, and they still come. What they are to do is more than I can tell, as I feel confident the Mexican Government can never organize a force one-half as strong.

The Rio Grande is to be the base of the line of operations. The principal depot will be at Camargo; from whence we shall go to Monterey, and as much further as directed. Gen. TAYLOR says his orders are to advance, and he shall go ahead until he is ordered or forced to stop. The latter is not a probable event. Garrison will be left at Point Isabel, Brasos Island, Burita, Matamoros, Reynosa, and other places. Col. CLARK now has the command of the force here, which consists of a battalion of regulars, and some volunteers are to be joined with them.

The Texas mounted regiment, commanded by Col. HAYS, left this place on the 8th instant, on an expedition into the interior. They go first to the town of San Fernando, about one hundred miles west of south from here, from whence they will range up the country to the main road from Camargo to Monterey. They left without tents or supplies, and expect to subsist by foraging. HAYS is supplied with sufficient funds, and ordered to pay well for all he takes to sustain his command. The trip will be interesting, though a hard one; and I should not be surprised if they have a brush with the *rancheros*. The regiment is about five hundred strong now, as two companies have gone a different course.

MR. ADAMS AT HOME.

At the ceremony of breaking ground, ten days ago, for the construction of the aqueduct by which the waters of Long Pond (or Cochetuate Lake) are to be brought into the city of Boston, Ex-President ADAMS was present, and threw the second spadeful of earth, (following the Mayor of the city.) At the collation partaken of by the company on the ground, his health being proposed as a toast to the company, and received with reiterated cheering, MR. ADAMS responded to the compliment as follows:

MR. Mayor and Fellow Citizens: The state of my voice is such as would, even did no other obstacle intervene, necessarily render my words few. But I must say that I cannot do words to express the satisfaction and delight I experience in being thus permitted to take a part in the celebration of this day.

Gentlemen, I have come from a long and fatiguing attendance upon a body, of whose acts—to use a vulgar but expressive saying—"the least said is soonest mended." It is delightful to me to leave the scene of dissension, of discord and of war, for those of quiet, of calmness, of peace, and of endeavors to promote the general welfare of man; among which the enterprise now begun holds a distinguished rank.

We are told in the Holy Scriptures that one most acceptable offering from a human being to a fellow creature in suffering and distress is "a cup of cold water." The undertakers of this work shall that cup to thousands and to millions, by bringing this cold water into the city of Boston.

Sir, that city has ever been the object of my regard and love, although circumstances have prevented my associating with her people at home so often as I could have wished. And now I hold it to be one of the happiest days of my life that I am permitted here to second the labors of the Mayor of Boston, anxious as they have been to-day, in the commencement of this enterprise.

The great objects of this undertaking have already been expatiated upon by yourself, sir, and in the address to the throne of grace from the gentleman on your left, (Rev. Mr. Watson.) It is not for me to enlarge upon them now. But I cannot refrain from expressing my hope that the waters of this pond, carried to Boston, may not only conduce to the physical and moral welfare of her population, but may also aid to the honor and prosperity of the whole country by the aid they will furnish to the advancement of the arts and sciences among the people.

I detain you no longer, sir, and only beg to propose—
"The waters of Cochetuate Lake: May they prove to be the after ages of the city of Boston as inspiring as ever did the waters of Helicon to ancient Greece."

It would appear from the annexed paragraph that the Commander of the California Expedition was in trouble on account of old scores:

COL. JONATHAN D. STEVENSON.—A motion, we understand, was yesterday made for the appointment of a receiver of the property and effects of this gentleman, upon a creditor's bill filed against him, in which N. Dane Ellingwood was complainant. The motion was granted. Will not this stop his supplies from the Government? He is also under bill, which was put in upon his arrest upon a writ of *ex parte*, to stay within the jurisdiction of the court.—N. Y. Tribune.

The earthquake, which was mentioned last week, was felt in nearly all parts of Massachusetts from which accounts have reached us since the occurrence; and the shock was quite severe at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and in all the towns on the Merrimack. A letter from South Gardner represents it as having been distinctly felt in that place, and that it was also the case at Athol and South Orange. The earthquake does not appear to have been noticed in Rhode Island, but we learn from the Hartford (Cl.) Courant that the shock was sensibly felt in that city.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

THE DOWNFALL OF PAREDES CONFIRMED.

The following intelligence, which reached us last night in an Extra from the *New Orleans Bee*, confirms what we published yesterday, and gives assurance of the restoration of Gen. SANTA ANNA to power in the Republic of Mexico:

"We hasten to lay before our readers the very important intelligence from Mexico received through letters brought by the British brig of war *Daring*, below, from Vera Cruz. They are dated the 16th, and state that the steamer *Arab*, from Havana, had arrived at Vera Cruz with SANTA ANNA on board. News had reached Vera Cruz of a revolution in the city of Mexico. PAREDES was deposed and imprisoned in the citadel. GOMEZ FARIAS, formerly the mortal enemy of SANTA ANNA, had declared in his favor, and had sent his two sons to Vera Cruz to meet the triumphant Dictator and escort him to the capital.

"The Mexican Congress was to be convened in the beginning of December. All the old Ministry had resigned.

"An express had reached the British Consulate at Vera Cruz with the news of the annexation of California to the United States. Some suppose that this means that Commodore SLOAN had taken possession of the country."

In addition to what is stated above, the *Picayune* informs us that before SANTA ANNA left Havana he took letters from Gen. CAMPBELL to Commodore CONNER, and avowed himself, in reply to some inquiries as to his intentions, as follows: "If the people of my country are for war, then I am with them; but I would prefer peace." The same paper adds:

"News has been received in Mexico that Monterey, in California, has been seized by one of the vessels of the Pacific squadron. Another account says that all California has yielded to the Americans."

We subjoin the following extracts from the correspondence of the *New Orleans Commercial Times*:

VERA CRUZ, AUGUST 16, 1846.

Availing ourselves of the opportunity by a British man-of-war, we have just time to state that Mexico and Puebla have also pronounced for Federation and Santa Anna. Bravo's Government, hardly established, was overthrown, and Gen. Salas has put himself at the head of the movement until Santa Anna may arrive. Tranquillity was soon restored. Gomez Farias aided the partisans of Santa Anna to bring about the revolution. His sons have come down here to welcome Santa Anna, who left the Havana on the 8th, in a British steamer called the *Arab*, accompanied by Generals Almonte, Hays y Tamariz, Rejon, and Boves.

Gen. Paredes was taken a prisoner, and is kept in the citadel of Mexico. Gen. Salas has issued already a letter of convocation of Congress, on the principles of 1824, and the members are to assemble at Mexico on the 6th December next. Advice has just been received by express of the formal annexation of California to the United States; and this vessel of war takes the British Minister's despatches to New Orleans and to England. The whole country has declared in favor of Santa Anna.

The same paper mentions the receipt of a letter from the city of Mexico, dated on the 8th, which makes no allusion to the imprisonment of Gen. PAREDES. For this reason, and because it believes that Paredes left the capital on the 31st for the North, at the head of 4,000 troops, and must have been pretty far advanced on his way when the revolution broke out, it is inclined to doubt the correctness of the information heretofore received as to the imprisonment of that officer. All other accounts, however, go to confirm this intelligence.

In the same letter above alluded to, it is stated that some of the disaffected citizens of Monterey, in conjunction with a few inhabitants of American origin, who were aided by the crew of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Falmouth*, took possession of the city, hoisted the American colors, and proclaimed the Californians annexed to the United States.

The subjoined extract exhibits the manner of conducting a bloodless revolution in the Mexican Republic, such as has just taken place. The reader must premise, that on the 3d ultimo, as soon as news reached the city of Mexico of the declaration, or, as they call it, *pronunciamento*, at Vera Cruz, the troops of the party opposed to the then existing Government adopted a preamble and articles similar to those promulgated at the latter city, in which the causes and objects of the revolution are set forth; and that these proceedings have been politely communicated, through Gen. SALAS, the chief of the revolutionists, to Gen. BRAVO, the acting President of the Republic.

From the "Republican" of the city of Mexico, August 6.
EVENTS OF YESTERDAY AND OF THIS MORNING.—Since the 3d instant, repeated notices have been given to the Government, but in the most respectful terms, and almost in the tone of entreaty. Both these communications and private letters, addressed to Señor Bravo and Señor Quijano, by the General-in-chief of the pronounced forces in the citadel, remained either unanswered or were answered in an evasive manner, asking for time, and seeking to gain time. The last time fixed upon for giving a definitive answer was two o'clock in the afternoon of this day, (August 5th.) The General-in-chief of the citadel waited until after that hour, and having received no answer, arranged his columns for the attack; but when they were about to move, the General-in-chief, General D. Maria Carreras and D. Jose Urrea presented themselves on the part of the Government, and stated that Gen. D. Benito Quijano was empowered as General-in-chief to treat with the pronouncers, if both parties should appoint commissioners to meet at a designated place. The General-in-chief of the pronounced forces drew up a note containing this view, stating that the commissioners appointed on his part would attend before five o'clock in the afternoon in the convent of San Francisco, where they would await those appointed by Gen. Quijano. The commissioners of the chief of the *pronunciamento* attended according to appointment; but those of the Government, after the lapse of more than an hour, had not made their appearance. In consequence of this, and of Gen. Quijano's having sent a new communication, stating that a *junta* of war would meet at seven o'clock in the evening, and that a reply would be given in the course of the night, the General-in-chief of the pronounced forces determined to wait no longer, and commenced his march with two strong columns, composed of some infantry, a body of cavalry, and some light pieces, which, being arranged in the most efficient manner, advanced without meeting any impediment until they surrounded the palace, the forces occupying it being confined within the limits of the principal square.

At this stage of affairs, General Quijano promised that his commissioners would attend at nine o'clock at night, in house No. 10, in the first street of Plateros, occupied by Dr. D. Pedro Vanderlinen, the director of the military board of health. In fact, almost an hour before the appointed time, Generals Carreras, Urrea, and D. Ramon Morales appeared as commissioners of the general commanding the forces of the Government; and on the part of those of the citadel, Generals De Pedro Lemus, D. Antonio Vazquez, and D. Ramon Pacheco, honorary intendents of the army. A long discussion was entered into, which lasted until half after one in the morning, and the result of which was that the General-in-chief of the forces of the Government was to accede to the plan proclaimed in the citadel, and every article of it; it being further determined, on the part of the pronouncers, that, in the event of the defence and respect for the national will manifested by Señor Bravo, as well as in testimony of the respect due to his former services, he should be allowed, while in the citadel, the distinction of a guard of honor, such as the ordinance assigns to captains-general; that neither he nor his ministers, nor the chiefs, officers, and troops who have supported his cause, should be molested; and that, immediately

upon the ratification of the plan, the Government should cease its functions, the troops defending the palace to remain under the orders of Señor Salas. The latter occupied the palace at three o'clock this morning. The chiming of bells, the beating of drums, and music of the military bands, arose from a large concourse for General Santa Anna, who is invoked in the plan, and a salvo of twenty-one guns from the battery of the citadel, at daylight, were the first celebration of this event. As yet no Government has been organized, and the General-in-chief of the pronounced forces is to continue in command until the arrival of General Santa Anna, who is expected within a few days.

SANTA ANNA was received at Vera Cruz with every demonstration of enthusiasm and joy. He arrived on 16th ultimo, on board the English merchant steamer *Arab*, accompanied by his own family, and Gen. Almonte, the ex-Ministers Rejon and Hays y Tamariz, Señor Boves, ex-Deputy from Yucatan to the Mexican Congress, and several other individuals. The *Picayune* says:

"Upon the appearance of the *Arab* off Vera Cruz, Commodore CUSACK repaired on board the steamer *Princeton*, and an attempt was made to intercept the *Arab*; but the morning was calm and she slipped into port without hindrance, with her valuable freight. Opinions differ as to the intentions of the Commodore towards Santa Anna, some believing that he had no desire to intercept him. On this subject we learn, by letters received by the U. S. brig *Perry*, at Pensacola from Havana, that before Santa Anna left Havana, our Consul, Col. Campbell, had a conversation with him to the following effect: Col. C. inquired if the General was in favor of the war with the United States. To which the General replied, 'You know how it is; if the people of my country are for war, then I am with them; but I would prefer peace.' Before leaving Havana, he requested and received from Colonel Campbell a letter of introduction to Commodore Conner. He also took with him a valuable box of cigars, intended as a present for the Commodore. Upon arriving off Vera Cruz, he took good care to waste no time in the presentation of his letter or cigars."

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

An arrival at New York brings advices from Montevideo to the 3d of July, and Buenos Ayres to the 20th June.

The United States sloop-of-war *Plymouth*, commander HENRY, was in the harbor of Montevideo. The United States brig *Bainbridge* sailed for Buenos Ayres on the 25th of June, having on board Mr. HARRIS, the United States Chargé d'Affaires.

A letter from Buenos Ayres, in the Montevideo *Constitucional*, announces the departure of Mr. GRAHAM, United States Consul, and a son of Mr. BRENT, the Chargé d'Affaires, for Corrientes and Paraguay.

There is no doubt but that the alliance between Paraguay and Corrientes is dissolved, and that the treaties of 1845 are no longer in force. The *Comercio de Plata* expresses ignorance of the causes of this dissolution. A Buenos Ayrean paper of June 20 has the following:

"According to news from Entrerios, the Correntino Envoy to Paraguay had been successful in his mission. President LOPES having agreed to cancel all the treaties that had been formed between the two provinces in prejudice to the confederation. The Paraguay army had withdrawn to its own territory."

The Herald has letters from two respectable Americans, who were in the convoyed fleet in the river Plate, dated at Montevideo, July 1st, 1846. The following extracts will be found interesting:

"According to your request, we will now endeavor to give you some account of our trip up the river Parana. In October last an order was given by the combined Powers that all vessels intending to avail themselves of the convey for the Parana should proceed without delay to the island of Martin Garcia, and there wait further orders. This island is about one hundred and forty miles from the mouth. Here we remained until the 16th of December, when we started under convoy of two French men-of-war, at half-past 2 P. M., and arrived at the De Guiana. This is one of the mouths of the Parana. From thence proceeded up the river, and arrived at the Nucleo de Obligado on the 1st of January, 1846, this being the point where Rosas had four batteries, and a chain of boats across the river to prevent all passage, either up or down. (For an account of the battle we refer you to the public papers.) On the 9th we arrived at a place called Talaraz, where we were received with two four-pound field-pieces. The only damage done was the loss of a leg to one of the midshipmen on board the French brig.

"16th. This day we arrived at and passed the banks of the St. Lorenzo, which extend about six miles; their height is from sixty to eighty feet perpendicular. Here the convoyed consisted of from fifty to sixty vessels, under a convoy of one steamer and four sailing vessels. On account of the light wind and strong current, we were at least seven and a half hours passing, during which time the enemy kept up a continual firing with his field-pieces and musketry; of the last the banks were lined. We suppose there were at least three thousand men